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## ACHIEVEMENTS OF YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN INDUSTRY

**SERBIAN INDUSTRY IN 1948 -- Borba, No 16, 22 Jan 49**

According to a speech by Jovan Vesselinov before the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Serbia, production of certain important products in Serbian plants of republic significance during 1948 increased as follows (in percent) plows, 74; centrifugal pumps, 172; furnaces 37; woollens, 15; hemp fiber, 26; artificial silk, 60; edible oils, 56; concrete products, 160; asbestos products, 160.

Concrete mixers, band saws, mechanical elevators, hydraulic cranes, bicycles, and wall and table clocks are some of the items now being made in Serbia for the first time.

Serbian heavy industry produced 150.4 percent of the 1947 figure in 1948, and the 1949 plan calls for 219.8 percent. In consumer goods, production for 1948 was 136.3 percent of the 1947 figure, and in 1949 should be 203.9 percent.

During 1948, 19 new enterprises of republic significance were opened. Three electric-power plants (two thermoelectric and one hydroelectric) were built for the electrification of the Timok basin. The metal industry acquired five important new enterprises, three of them from the federal Ministry of Heavy Industry. Four hemp-processing plants, a turpentine-oil factory, an asbestos factory, an oxygen plant, and other industrial enterprises were put into operation.

**CROATIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN 1948 -- Borba, No 18, 22 Jan 49**

According to Marijan Cvetkovic, Chairman of the Planning Commission of Croatia, the national plan for industrial production of national and republic significance was fulfilled 101.1 percent and the Croatian plan for industrial production was fulfilled 106.2 percent. The food industry met its plan 124.3 percent, the textile industry 109.8 percent, and the leather industry 104.1 percent.

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Industrial production of republic and local significance in Croatia in 1948 was 779 percent of the 1947 figure for processing of nonmetallic minerals, 125.3 percent for mining and processing of metals, 122 percent for the chemical industry, 212 percent for the construction industry, 157.5 percent for the textile industry, 222 percent for the leather and shoe industry, and 213.7 percent for the food industry.

#### CROATIAN PRODUCTION PLANS FOR 1949 -- Borba, No 18, 22 Jan 49

The 1949 plan for industrial production of republic and local significance in Croatia is 134.5 percent greater than in 1948. The plan for production and processing of nonmetallic minerals is 87.7 percent greater than in 1948. The plan for the chemical industry, 77 percent greater; metal industry, 40.4 percent greater; forestry, 62.5 percent greater; agricultural production, 8.1 percent greater; animal husbandry, 12 percent greater; farming, 7 percent greater; fruitgrowing, 5 percent greater; and fishing, 5 percent greater. Agricultural production on state farms will be 72 percent greater, and 134 percent greater on cooperative farms.

Of the total investment, 27.1 percent will be spent on agriculture, and 27.5 percent for housing. About 10,000 new dwelling units are to be built in Croatia during 1949.

#### CROATIAN LOCAL INDUSTRY -- Borba, No 17, 20 Jan 49

Of the total Croatian industrial capacity, 56.8 percent is located at Zagreb. Such Srez as Donji Miholjac, Djurdjevac, and Dugo Selo have virtually none.

#### CROATIAN ECONOMY IN 1948 -- Borba, No 17, 20 Jan 49

The Croatian plan for industrial production in republic enterprises during 1948 was realized 106.2 percent. The food industry met its plan 124.2 percent. Production in national enterprises in Croatia reached only 96.18 percent of the plan.

The construction industry fulfilled its original plan 106 percent, and its corrected and augmented plan 94 percent.

In commerce, of the 10,782 commercial enterprises active at the beginning of the year, 5,484, or about 51 percent, were privately owned. By the end of the year, when commerce had been completely nationalized, there were 9,226. Meanwhile, retail turnover increased 105.2 percent over 1947.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CROATIA -- Borba, No 17, 20 Jan 49

On 1 December 1947 there were 22,770 persons employed in Croatia in government ministries and institutions, and 16,778 in enterprises of republic significance. On 1 January 1948, 23,910 persons held employment in government ministries and institutions, and 17,791 in enterprises of republic significance. On 1 December 1948 there were 41,701 employed persons, an increase of 2,153 since 1 December 1947.

On 1 December 1947 there were 23,665 persons employed in local governments and institutions and in enterprises of local significance. On 1 December 1948 there were 50,147, an increase of 26,482. On 1 December 1947 there was a total of 63,213 employed persons, and on 1 December 1948 there were 91,848.

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## BOSNIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN 1948 -- Borba, No 19, 23 Jan 49

According to a report by Djuro Pucar, Premier of Bosnia and Herzegovina, before the Bosnian Skupstina on 22 January, the 1948 plan for industrial production in the republic was realized 100.1 percent.

Although the wood industry did not meet its plan, it produced 47.6 percent more than in 1947, and forest exploitation was 46 percent greater than in 1947. The construction plan was fulfilled 109 percent. The plan for turnover of goods in retail trade was met 107.4 percent, which represents an increase of 38 percent over 1947.

The value of Bosnian industrial production in 1948 was 179.4 percent greater than in 1947.

## MACEDONIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- Borba, No 23, 27 Jan 49

Strahil Gigov, Chairman of the Planning Commission of Macedonia, stated in a speech before the Macedonian Sbornje on 26 January that Macedonian industrial production in 1949 is to be increased 139.5 percent over 1948, and that the Five-Year Plan for industry must be met 73 percent.

Blagoje Popov, Minister for Industry and Mining [presumably in the Macedonian Government], announced that the value of Macedonian industrial production in 1947 was 144 percent of that in 1947. This increase appeared in the following industries (in percent): electrical, 119; metal, 273.5; construction, 750.9; chemical, 158.8; wood, 110.9; textile, 139.8; food, 139.7; leather, 175.2; and in mining, 115.4.

## INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN MONTENEGRO -- Borba, No 20, 24 Jan 49

According to a speech by Blazo Jovanovic, Premier of Montenegro, before the Montenegrin Skupstina on 23 January, the 1948 plan for construction was met only 81.54 percent because of a shortage of transport facilities, building machinery, and skilled labor. The plan for the chemical industry was met 99.37 percent; food-processing industry, 109.84; wood-processing industry, 78.34; pottery, 98; metallurgy, 90.7; painting, 168.53; mining, 88; and electrical economy, 21. The failure of the electrical plan is explained by the fact that the thermoelectric-power plant at Kotor was not finished until the end of the year, whereas the plan provided for its operation from May 1948 on.

## YUGOSLAV BUILDING DURING 1948 -- Borba, No 293, 5 Dec 48

Major achievements of the 1948 building program include completion by Youth Brigades of the "Jedinstvo" Unity Factory; the opening of the electric power plants at Maribor Otok, Mali Kostolac, Bitolj, Cuprija, Sokolovica, and Zvezdan; completion of construction of the power plant at Boka Kotorska; building and opening of part of a large new cable factory; construction of a large section of the Brotherhood and Unity Highway from Belgrade toward Zagreb and from Zagreb toward Belgrade; opening of the Kucevo-Brodica railroad line; completion, ahead of schedule, of the 1948 building plan at Novi Beograd; completion of the Una railroad line; and many housing projects.

## BUILDING PROGRAM FOR BELGRADE -- Borba, No 23, 27 Jan 49

According to the draft of the investment plan, about 9 billion dinars will be spent in 1949 on building and reconstruction in Belgrade. Of this sum, 3,600 million dinars will be contributed by the Executive People's Council of Belgrade, and the remainder by national and republic ministries and by the Army.

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About 8,500 dwelling units will be put up in Belgrade in 1949, and over 6,500 of them will be finished by the end of the year. About 2,500 offices for enterprises and societies are planned. A university building will be begun in 1949.

One hundred twenty-five new motor buses, 30 trolley buses, and 78 streetcars will be put into operation. A trolley-bus line will be opened between Belgrade and Zemun, and some streetcar lines will be extended. About 33 kilometers of new line and extensions will be added.

Four hundred twenty-eight million dinars have been allocated for trade and local industry. Fifty-two commercial and employees' restaurants will be opened. Over 800 million dinars will be spent for further building at the "Pancevacki Rit" Farm.

A streetcar and trolley-bus factory will be begun in Belgrade during 1949, and a factory for concrete parts and other industrial installations will be completed.

Two bridges will be begun, tunnels will be cut, and an embankment for a new track will be built in 1949 in connection with the reconstruction of the Belgrade railroad system.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF BULGARIAN INDUSTRY -- Zarya Vostoka, No 218, 31 Oct 48

The Bulgarian Minister of Industry, Professor Emin, pointed out that with very few exceptions the machine-building and metal-producing enterprises are fulfilling their production plans. During the first three quarters of 1948, the metal industry of Bulgaria fulfilled the year plan 88 percent. Since April 1948, production of tin increased three times. The year plan for production of ferrous metals and metal products was fulfilled 91 percent during the first three quarters. In the same period, the year plan of the machine-building industry was fulfilled 91.5 percent. Considerable success has been achieved in agricultural machine-building.

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